

JR Weeks



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[From a beautiful Poem, occupying fifteen pages of the Democratic Review, (says the Philadelphia Am. Sentinel) we make the following extract. It bears a striking resemblance to "Drake's American Flag," and we are almost led to believe that it is from the pen of the Junior "Crosier." Nothing surely can fill the breast of the patriot with more lofty feelings than to gaze upon the flag of his country, as it floats tranquilly in the breeze, an emblem of national glory—drapery sans jache.]

"Flag of my country! in thy folds
Are wrapped the treasures of the heart;

Where'er that waving sheet is fanned,

By breezes of the sea or land,

In bids the life-blood stars.

It is not that among those stars

The fiery crest of Mars shine out

It is not that on battle plain,

'Midst heaps of harness'd warriors slain,

It flaps triumphant o'er the rout

Short-lived the joy that conquest yields;

Flushed victory is bathed in tears;

The burden of that bloody fame,

Which shouting thousands loud proclaim,

Sounds sad to widow'd ears.

Thou hast a deeper, stronger hold,

Flag of my country! on the heart,

Than when o'er mustered hosts unfurled;

Thou art a signal to the world,

At which the Nations start.

Thou art a symbol of the power,

Whose sheltering wings our homes surround;

Guarded by thee was childhood's thorn,

And where thy cheering folds are borne,

Order and Peace are found.

Flag of my favored country, hail!

Blessings abounding where thou dost float!

West robe for living Freedom's form,

Fit pall to spread upon the tomb,

Should Heaven to death devote.

Weave over us in glory still,

And be our guardians as now;

Each wind of heaven kiss thy cheeks!

And witherless be the arm that seeks,

Its banner! flag banner low!

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

BEAUTIES OF SPRING.

Spring does not seem 't as once did.—I used to think
it was a most storied time; all beauty to the eye and
music to the ear."

Whether I have received this impression from the imaginative luxuriance of Poetry, the visionary scenes and tales of Romance, or from the more lively and vivid energies and sentiments of my boyhood I am at a loss to conjecture. But certain it is, spring has lost more than half her beauty and loveliness. Once, it seemed a part of Paradise blooming with flowers and verdant comeliness, and teeming with life and gracefulness, cheered by a clear calm blue sky over head, a genial air, and inclining sunshine, soft fleecy clouds, unruled by chilling blasts; but alas! where have they fled?—or is it indeed the lapse of time, which has curdled my blood, and "froze the genial-current of my soul," by the damp autumn of life's waning energies, and decaying fires of human sensibility?

Spring now seems to me, compared with what it once was, somewhat, as I guess, the maiden lady's features, appeared to her, in the mirror, after the critical period of twenty-eight had passed away, and she still seemed to be the same lovely creature in form, symmetry and gracefulness, excepting a few unwelcome wrinkles and a little stiffness in her gait. O what introuds, envious time, dost thou make, not only in the human form and features, and personal attractions, but on the wide world around us! Spring, to be sure, has some beauties left—some embellishments and excellencies and charms to attract the eye and ear, and to animate the heart and give new impulse to the crimson field. We feel revived to behold the snows of winter melt away, and the northern blasts die away, and give place to the gentler respiration of the west—a warmer and more tender pulsation runs through our frame, and our bosom glow with more generous sentiments, more ardent sympathies towards our neighbors, and even towards our foes.

In the mildness and bloom of spring, I love to go forth into the fields and groves and forest, and rove at random, wherever fancy dictates. 'Tis a freedom I delight in, to be free as the softening air I breathe, and unfettered as the birds around me. But I enjoyed such rambles once better than I do now; my mind fed upon the scenes around me, more than it does now—two score years have stupefied the sensitive perceptions of youth, blunted the eagerness of curiosity—yet spring still has charms for me; I love to revel in her blooming innocent luxuries and to associate with the cheerful songsters of the wood. I derive the impression of innocence, even the innocence and beatitude of paradise, from the charms and graces of spring—I think of that ever blooming, ever happy abode beyond the reach of earthly convulsions and decay.

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
That stand dress'd in living green,
Where perpetual spring abides, and
Never withering flowers."

ZENO.

A BROAD HINT. A person went out with the intention of dining with a gentleman, but returned soon after. His wife asked him why he had come back so soon; he said he had given him that his company could be dispensed with—the fact is he was kicked down stairs.

From the Salem Advertiser.

WHIG VICTORIES ALWAYS ROTTON BEFORE THEY ARE RIPE—WHIG PAPERS ALWAYS PROPHESYING WRONG ABOUT ELECTIONS—ALWAYS VICTORIOUS ON PAPER, BUT HARDLY EVER AT THE BALLOT BOX.

The leading editorial in the last Register settles the fate of the Administration of Martin Van Buren to the satisfaction of all believing whigs, no doubt; but being a total unbeliever of the Register in the matter of elections, the Register will pardon us for questioning his authority. Because the Register predicts wrong in nine cases out of ten, when it undertakes to prophesy about elections, in our humble estimation is no reason why it should always be believed. If it fails to tell the truth about elections ninety-nine times, should we believe it the one hundredth time? In 1824, the political barometers of the Essex Register settled the election of Mr Adams beyond doubt—so much so, "that no man of sound sense doubted it"; yet when the votes were counted, it appeared somehow or other, that General Jackson had more votes than Mr Adams. So it was equally sure of Mr Clay's election, in 1832. Somebody travelled through one of the Western States and did not see a single Jackson man—yet the same states went for Jackson, who had 219 electoral votes to Clay's 49!

Here is the article of the Register—

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

"The series of triumphs achieved by the Whig party during the last twelve months, is unprecedented in the political history of our country.

Since the last Presidential Election, which was decided in favor of the present incumbent, by a majority of the Electors, chosen by a minority of the PEOPLE. State after State has quitted the ranks of his party, and erected the Whig Standard, leaving to him only six States, and those among the smallest and most unimportant, that he can call his own! These are—New Hampshire (*almost redeemed*) Alabama, Mississippi (*doubtful*) Missouri, Michigan and Arkansas? EIGHTEEN STATES already have Whig Governors; and two more (New York and Virginia) by elections held since their Governors were chosen, have evinced by overwhelming majorities, their opposition to the Administration and emancipation from the thralldom of the Tory party.

VIIRGINIA, which was doubtless considered by Mr Van Buren to be his most impregnable fortress, has now turned against him! Her, election, recently held for the choice of State Senators and members of her House delegates has resulted in the triumphant success of the Whigs; the Globe and all the Tory papers admit this astounding fact.

Thus we have TWENTY STATES, including the 'Ancient Dominion,' the 'Empire State,' and all the great states of the West, arrayed against the Administration, and proclaiming in tones of thunder, that its DAYS ARE NUMBERED, and the reign of profligacy, corruption, and reckless party madness, is soon to have an end. The day that brings about this glorious consummation will be a proud day for our country; and every real patriot who lives to witness it, will enjoy a higher degree and greater amount of gratification on that single day than he ever experienced in the whole year of his life."

When the British, several years ago, sent an Ambassador to the King of Siam, the Englishman addressed the Siamese Monarch with the usual forms of politeness; but his interpreter, in translating the speech, added to it the most fulsome and outrageous flattery, calling the King son of the sun, brother of the moon, father of the stars &c., and telling him George the Third had sent one of his servants to kiss his Majesty's golden feet. You scoundrel! said the ambassador, why do you tell him such thundering lies in my name? The answer of the interpreter is worth remembering—it was: "Our King lives, not by meat and drink, but by having great lies told to him!! This is very much the case with the great Whig Party—it is like the Great King of Siam—it lives by having GREAT LIES told to it. It does not live by truth and argument, if it could not live without them it would have been dead long ago.

For the last 14 years, we have heard of little else but great reactions. These reactions commenced in 1824, and have continued to the present time. They are mostly periodical spasms, and are most violent just half way between the Presidential elections (in 1826, 1830 and 1834) after the losers have had time to recover a little from the mortification of defeat, and before they have run long enough to see, to a dead certainty, that they are going to be distanced worse than over again. Not a month however has past since March 1824 without reactions, greater or less.

From 1824 to 1838 the Great Reactions

were mostly in the Western States, and in 1838 every vote of the United West was given to Andrew Jackson. Great Reactions were in the South also, enough to keep rumor busy for the last two years of the time, and every vote of the United South was given to the Hero.

In Pennsylvania particularly, there was an im-

mense Reaction, and the election took place Andrew Jackson had only about fifty thousand majority.

From 1828 to 1832 the Reactions grew more and more terrible, so much so that we find it written by a learned and veracious editor, that one might "pass through the Western States without meeting scarcely a single Jackson man."

Whether one could pass in the same way thro' Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi we are not informed, but we think it is probable.

The Mayes veto produced an "incalculable reaction" in favor of internal improvements and against Jackson. His tariff doctrines produced an "unparalleled reaction" in favor of high duties and against Jackson.

The Bank veto crowned the work and excited the smoke of a sham fight how many thousands are killed and wounded. It is best never to be frightened with the noise, but to wait till the atmosphere clears up and you can count them;

when it will generally be found that no one is hurt, unless somebody's blunderbuss has kicked the owner over, or somebody in the ranks

has shot one of his own officers with a ram rod.

The coalition fire a great many blank cartridges and seem to imagine they are doing great execution. Blaze away boys! "The smell is quite refreshing," as the representative of Essex South said when Arnold shot Houston. We

can stand such wadding as distress speeches, and after-dinner soldo-rol, as long as old Nick will pay for the powder.

We have given a compendious history of great reactions—rather tedious—but not the fifty is told. The lesson is perfectly plain. What has been will be. Before you have caught a bear, never sell his skin.

Experience is a severe teacher, and keeps a dear school; but many men will learn in no other and very slowly indeed in hers. If they cannot comprehend such easy lessons as these till she hits them a great many very hard raps over the knuckles and on the sconce—they must bear the smart. It is no fault of ours.

From the Portland Standard.

A NATIONAL BANK.—Mr Clay, the probable candidate of the federal party for the Presidential chair has brought forward a proposition for the creation of a National Bank.

He and his party take their stand, therefore, in favor of such an institution, and such, as we have heretofore said is now to be the question submitted to the people at the coming Congressional and Presidential elections.

Mr Van Buren and the Administration, it will be seen by the Report of Mr. Senator Wright which we commence to day, take firmly and resolutely the other side of the question. The issue is therefore brought to a simple and definitive point, and must be so put to the understanding and final arbitrament of the people.

The Washington Globe of the 22d, speaks thus of Mr Clay's project.

The public now have two financial projects of Mr. CLAY, and we may truly say of them as Gil Blas said of couple of his acquaintances, "these two make a pair."

Mr CLAY's two projects make a pair of measures, and such a pair as all sober minded and rational people ought immediately to become acquainted with.

His first object is his paper money scheme, which has received its examination from the pen of Mr. WRIGHT. To the report of that gentleman, from which the Senate has ordered 30,000 copies to be printed, we refer for the character of that first project. The sum of it is, that the public Treasury is to be compelled to receive all the notes of all the banks in United States, chartered and unchartered, created to be created, in payment of all debts and dues; and that all these notes so received are to be paid out again by the United States in discharge of all demands upon the Treasury.

Under this act, all the custom-house duties in

New York and elsewhere might be paid up with notes from Atakapas or Wisconsin, and all the public lands might be purchased with notes from Maine or Florida; and the Government having nothing else but these to offer, would have to pay them out to all creditors.

To crown this beautiful plan, Mr CLAY declared, at the same time that he offered it, that there would soon be another general failure of all the banks in the United States!

So that the short and the long of his proposition was, to fill the Treasury with "unavailable funds,"

and to squander off the public lands and the customs.

In New York the "reaction was TREMENDOUS."

"The substantial yeomanry of the state were perceived to be in motion."

In 1830 it was certain that Jackson had lost the state and that Clay had then TWENTY THOUSAND AND FIFTY.

From that time the reactions

were

the great changes in public opinion rendered

it fixed as that General Jackson could not

receive the vote of that State.

As the day approached,

the shouts of victory rose triumphant

from the exulting coalition.

"The Lion of the West, with Frank Granger on his back, roaring and shaking his mane!"—(Frank Granger roaring and shaking his mane— or Frank Granger roaring and shaking the lion's mane? which is no matter)—The Lion of the West had set out from Buffalo for Herkimer, and "no attempt" was to be made "to stop him." When he came, he showed his teeth and not his tail—those who conjured him up desired, but were not able to conjure him down again. Frank Granger, on his back—not the Lion's gentle reader, but his own. Whether he roared and shook his mane, we never heard. There let him rest—he may still keep looking up, and when the sky falls he will catch larks.

The result of the four years tremendous

reaction was, that Jackson having had in 1828 a majority of something over five thousand received in 1832 majority something short of fourteen thousand—between two and three times as great as before—The coalition had experienced just such a victory as their British allies encountered at New Orleans. They were routed, horse, foot, and flying artillery.

These tremendous reactions in New York have lasted fourteen years already. They will probably continue till after the next Presidential election. It is impossible to calculate from the smoke of a sham fight how many thousands are killed and wounded. It is best never to be frightened with the noise, but to wait till the atmosphere clears up and you can count them;

when it will generally be found that no one is hurt, unless somebody's blunderbuss has kicked the owner over, or somebody in the ranks

has shot one of his own officers with a ram rod. The coalition fire a great many blank cartridges and seem to imagine they are doing great execution. Blaze away boys! "The smell is quite refreshing," as the representative of Essex South said when Arnold shot Houston. We

can stand such wadding as distress speeches, and after-dinner soldo-rol, as long as old Nick will pay for the powder.

Chay has now attracted public attention, a few remarks seem to be called for by their novelty and boldness.

First. The taking to himself the defence and support of all the local banks, after having been their greatest enemy for twenty years.—

Since the time the Bank of the United States was chartered, in 1816, he was the most deadly enemy of the local banks; and during the panic he did all he could to degrade and break them. No contempt was then too great for all the local banks, and the league of pats in particular. Now he constitutes himself their hero and champion.

Second. The location of the new bank in New York, when for years past it was his standing reproach to the Administration, that its scheme was to create a new National Bank in New York. Now he is for doing what he falsely charged them with, and then abused them for.

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From the *Saco Democrat*.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT ON MR. CLAY'S RESCINDING RESOLUTION.

On the 2d of May, Mr. Clay offered a joint resolution in the Senate, relating to the public revenue and dues of the Government, in the following words;

Resolved, &c. That no discrimination shall be made as to the currency or medium of payment in several branches of the public revenue, or in debts or dues to the Government; and that, until otherwise ordered by Congress, the notes of sound banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, under suitable restrictions to be forthwith prescribed and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be received in payment of the revenue and of debts and dues to the Government, and shall be subsequently disbursed, in a course of public expenditure, to all public creditors who are willing to receive them.

This resolution was submitted to the Committee of Finance, and the result of their deliberations is one of the most able reports which ever emanated from any public body since the adoption of the constitution. It enters into a full exposition of the history of the currency of the country from its first establishment, and proves conclusively that the "discrimination" alluded to in the resolution of Mr. Clay, was fully authorized by the most convincing precedents.

We should be pleased to spread the whole of this valuable document before our readers, but its great length (making upwards of thirty eight closely printed octavo pages) will prevent us from giving anything more a meagre abstract of the prominent arguments offered in the report.

After tracing the different laws which had been passed at different intervals, describing the forms of payment for the public lands, the report proceeds to examine the cause which rendered the issuing of the Treasury circular of the 11th of July, 1836, necessary. The currency, or media of payment, receivable for the public lands at the date of this order, had become reduced by the repeal of laws, the extirpation of laws, and the extinguishment of public liabilities to "specie" and "Virginia land script," the receipt of which was compulsory, and "notes of banks which were made payable, and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States," the receipt of which was merely permissive. The circular acted upon the bank notes merely, and was, in effect, a direction to the receivers of public moneys not to use the permission granted by the joint resolution of 1816, as to bank notes, so far as the payment for lands were concerned. This suspended the receipt of the notes in this branch of the revenue, and left the payment for lands to be made in specie and Virginia land script.

At the time the circular was issued, complaints had been made of extensive frauds, practised in the sales of the public lands; of vast speculation those lands, under the system of sale, and payment, then in use; of alarming attempts to monopolize large tracts of land in the hands of individual and associated proprietors; of the aid given to effect these objects by excessive bank credits, by dangerous, if not partial facilities, through bank drafts and bank deposits; of the general evil influence likely to result to the public interests by these proceedings; of the danger to the public Treasury from the rapid accumulation of the banks credits, in lieu of money, in its favor, as well as the danger to the currency of the country generally, from the unprecedented expansion of credits, and the further exchange of the public domain for credits in bank, or bank, paper. These complaints were everywhere reiterated, on the floor of Congress, in the public prints and elsewhere, coupled with numerous and constantly repeated charges of favoritism, partiality, collusion and fraud said to be practiced by the officers charged with the sale of the public land, together with the charges of sinister accommodations, of favoritism, of partiality, and of corruption made against the State banks generally, and especially against those which had been selected as deposito banks, and had accepted the trust.

That immense speculations were going on in the public lands, was apparent from that fact, that the proceeds of the sales arose, in consecutive years, from four millions of dollars, which was more than the previous average amount per annum, to fourteen millions, and from fourteen millions to twenty-four millions, in a single year.—That monopolies in the hands of private holders, highly injurious to the settlement and prosperity of the new States, must grow out of sales thus accelerated, was a necessary and unavoidable consequence. It proved, conclusively, that vast quantities were purchased for a market, and for speculation, not for settlement and cultivation, while the passion, to purchase seemed to increase with the increase of sales, until there was reason to apprehend that the means of payment were traveling in a circle from the banks to the land offices, and from the land offices to the banks, without adding other or farther security for the lands sold than the increased indebtedness of the banks to the Treasury and the increased indebtedness of the purchasers to the banks.

In the mean time, the public servants were warned against a sacrifice of our rich public domain; against a monopoly of that vast estate by those said to be favored by their position, favored by power, and favored by the banks; against an exchequer of that splendid inheritance—the price of the blood of the patriots of the revolution, for bank credits, bank paper, "bank rags!" They were charged to look at the public Treasury, and see that its numerous and rapidly increasing millions upon paper were realized to the people in a sound and not a

depreciated currency. They were told of the dangers and evils of these sudden and vast accumulations in the banks; and speedy and final derangements of the currency generally were predicted with a confidence which could not have been exceeded in prophecies, possessing plenary powers to bring about the fulfilment of their own predictions.

Under these circumstances, the circular was issued. That its action upon the banks especially in the land States, was in some degree harsh and severe is unquestionably true. The condition of the institutions and the extension of their business, which called it forth, rendered this consequence certain and unavoidable. But these pressing necessity of the case, and the urgent call for some measure which should either check the strong current of receipts rushing into the Treasury, or given increased security to the millions massing beyond the wants of the Government—should be considered. How imminent was the danger to the whole country, if these millions were suffered to multiply in the banks, and thus give strength and force, and extent to the evil which all saw, all felt, and against which all demand protection.

After thus clearly demonstrating the necessity which existed for the issuing of this Circular, the report proceeds to examine the objection that it adopted a rule of discrimination between the currency, or medium of payment, receivable for the public lands and for the revenue from customs, as new, unknown to our laws and regulation for the collection of the revenue, and indefensible upon principle.

These discriminations are not unknown to our laws, as the report proves by reference to authenticated cases, as early as the year 1797, and in the years 1814, 1823 and 1835; in all which years similar discriminations were made in the payments for public lands and not in the collection of revenue from the customs.

The report proceeds to justify the application of this order, in this discrimination. The arguments are unanswerable. We have room only for an extract or two:

In the first place, an excessive currency of any character, has a necessary tendency to sink the value of that currency when compared with the value of marketable property for which it is exchanged. Hence the invariably nominal rise, in the market, of property of all descriptions which is open to a free market, when that which is used as money is abundant and cheap; permissive. The circular acted upon the bank notes merely, and was, in effect, a direction to the receivers of public moneys not to use the permission granted by the joint resolution of 1816, as to bank notes, so far as the payment for lands were concerned. This suspended the receipt of the notes in this branch of the revenue, and left the payment for lands to be made in specie and Virginia land script.

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An attempt was made one night last week to break into the Bank at Skowhegan but without success.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 5, 1838.

Democratic State Convention.

In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, held in Augusta in March last, the State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the State House, in Augusta, on WEDNESDAY THE TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor at the next ensuing election.

Each closed town and organized plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and each town and city two Delegates for every Representative to whom they are entitled in the State Legislature.

By order of the State Committee,

April 13, 1838.

Particular Notice.

The Subscribers to the Democrat who are in arrears for one year or more are respectfully requested to settle the same speedily. All indebted for Advertising or Job Work will obligate the subscriber by paying up immediately.

G. W. MILLER.

A NATIONAL BANK.

After the question of "Bank or no Bank" had been submitted to the people and they had repeatedly given their unequivocal decision against it, the federal party in the State, at least, professed to abandon the defense of the old institution or the support of a similar one.

The democratic press was accused of injustice in imputing to their opponents, the design of longer advocating the cause of such an institution—it was said to be an unworthy appeal to the prejudices of the people—they were charged with raking open the ashes of the dead and buried monster for political effect. Many members of that party disclaimed all friendship for a national bank and even declared a decided hostility to it. It was said by their presses that the question had been settled by the people and they were disposed to acquiesce in the decision.

In fact for a time they were not willing to be considered as the defenders of the old institution or the advocates of a new one. Those professors of moderation—that pretended acquiescence in the popular decision—that feigned abandonment of almost greatest master end efficient ally of their party, are now laid aside, and the paper flag is again hoisted as the rallying point for their forces, and a National Bank is the war cry of the enemies of democracy. Extracted by partial success, they now renounce the moderation which they professed in the hour of adversity, and disdain the concessions extorted from defeat and despair.

Taught by past experience they trust no longer altogether to the purchased gratitude of their dependents, not solely to the gentle influence of corruption, for winning their way to popular favor. The black flag of distress has hoisted over their camp and they hope to extort from the suffering of their victims, the support which they have vain attempted to purchase. Panic and distress are now the most efficient weapons of their warfare. In cities and large towns where the wealthy can control the business, and if expedient, withhold the bread from the poorer class; this system of oppression may prevail and the wretched and suffering may kiss the hand that smites because it is the same that feeds them. But the system will not work so well among the lords of the soil who acknowledge no earthly master, and fear not the frowns of their richer neighbors. Here such a system would be more likely to create opposition than to gain adherents.

BANK BILLS. The list of doubtful and depreciated bank bills is becoming large, and it therefore behoves those who take these paper promises to have some assurance that they can pay them at the same rate at which they took them. The bank party have insisted all along that paper was just as good as silver, and we now wish they would make it so. We shall publish a list of those Banks whose Bills are at a discount in Boston, for the benefit of our subscribers and the rates of discount.

It is said that many of the Banks whose bills are presented by the Suffolk alliance are as sound as any in the country. This is undoubtedly true. It is not our intention to denounce any of the banks of this State as being unsafe, nor have we any wish to impair their credit.

But the wretched and suffering may kiss the hand that smites because it is the same that feeds them. But the system will not work so well among the lords of the soil who acknowledge no earthly master, and fear not the frowns of their richer neighbors. Here such a system would be more likely to create opposition than to gain adherents.

THE FEDERAL PARTY. Come, and set you down; you shall not budge; You shall not go, till I have set you up a glass, Where you may see the innmost part of you."

The federal party have ever professed to be the almost exclusive patriots of the country; but before we acknowledge their claim to the full extent, it may be well to examine their conduct and see how far they are entitled to so honorable a distinction. In order that they may have no cause to complain of injustice on our part, we invite such of them as are willing to accompany us, to look upon their past history as we will present it to their view; and if we are found incorrect in a single particular, we will frankly and humbly confess our error.

First, then,—on what does their claim to exclusive patriotism rest? Does it consist in any marked and distinguished services which they have rendered the country in time either of peace or war? May it be found in even a reasonable support of the government in any time of trouble and danger—or even in prosperity? Let us turn to a period in the history of our country when dark clouds hung over it—when a hungry foe, still laboring under mortification and elation at their ill success in the days of our glorious revolution, were forcing our scum into their service and threatening to destroy our commerce and bring us again at their feet—to the time of Madison's first Presidential term. What, then, was the conduct of the federal party?

Were they not complaining bitterly of the "hostility of our government to Great Britain?"—Were they not loud and long in their denunciations of Jefferson, Madison, and, indeed, the whole host of illustrious men who then firmly bore aloft the republican banner? Let facts answer. Their acts stand recorded in the public journals of the day; and none furnish better evidence than their own, to substantiate the ground we assume.

By one of the ablest federal writers, at the time to which we have referred, "the first general charge" advanced "against the administration," was "that of an undue and unreasonable spirit of hostility against Great Britain—a fixed determination to foment and keep alive in our country, strong prejudices against that nation, to avoid all adjustment of differences with her, and gradually to force her into a contest, or to impair her resources and means of defending herself against the common enemy of mankind, France." Such was the language of the federal press in 1810. The Embargo, the federalists declared, was "a public attempt to starve the British Colonies, and to cooperate in the French system of destroying the general commerce of Great Britain"—and the remark of the British statesman, Mr. Canning, that our "embargo had a most unaccountable and strange coincidence with the French decrees against Great Britain," they regarded as a "lacerating and mortifying reflection upon our Government." They also found in the Non-Intercourse Act "fresh proofs of the determination of the democratic party to co-operate with France in her scheme of destroying the commerce of Great Britain." They seem, indeed, to have been the keepers of his Britannic Majesty's interests and honor, and to have recently, after that war was over, publicly, in Congress, insulted the gallant army, that had so ma-

terially assisted in conquering an honorable peace, with the epithet of "PAUPERS!"—Is THIS THE MAN?

"Yes, verily, it is the same man!!"—Ed.

SMALL POX. We understand that the wife and child of the Hon. V. D. Parry are now sick with the small pox at Bucksfield. It is also said that one or more persons have been attacked by the same disease at Turner. It is supposed to have been brought from Portland by Mr. Parry, and it is feared that the disease has been widely disseminated in this county.

FEDERAL ABUSE.

Scious and extensive as are the charges, which the federal party have brought against the administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, they are but trifling, compared with those which the same party urged against the administrations of Jefferson and Madison.

The language of the federalists during the administration of Madison was, that, "in the year 1801, the people of the United States, impelled by motives and feelings, which in a free government will ever be fatal to any honest and honorable administration, and deceived, cajoled and corrupted by an abominable system of falsehood and calumny, withdrew their confidence from the founders of our republic, the abettors, supporters, defenders and friends, of the Constitution, and transferred it to their calumniators, to the open and avowed opposers of that Constitution, and of that system which was calculated to make us a great, powerful and happy people." Jefferson was denounced as "the public, open and profane patron of Thomas Paine," and, at the period of the adoption of our Constitution, was declared to have been "studying infidelity and the holy right of insurrection at Paris." It was affirmed that "he returned to this country to partake of the honors and rewards which the federal Constitution held out to eminent men, but with a heart embittered even to concour against its provisions," and such was the feeling with which he was regarded by the federalists, that the question in reference to him was most unmercifully put—"Is it surprising, that the people who should have knowingly promoted such an infelicitous rule over them, should have been reduced by the divine judgments to the state of diaetes, in which they were left at the conclusion of his period of service?"

They maintained, that, on entering office, he introduced the most corrupting and intolerant principles, not merely by confining honors to his own political sect, but by punishing men, for daring to oppose his election; and depriving them of offices to which they were entitled, in order to bestow them upon worthless persons who have preyed upon the vital parts of the body politic. Officers, they said, were "set up for sale, and men of talents invited to become the hiders by sacrifices of their principles, and of their party"—and that with as much contempt they witnessed "many men of distinguished abilities entering into this auction of character, and bating their virtue and their God for profit and disgraceful favors." The charge of "noncommittalism" was also urged as among the sins of Mr. Jefferson.—Formed on the crooked policy of the French Statemen, it was proclaimed by his opponents, that he "sought to conceal his designs in dark, ambiguous and forced language, filled with involutions of style, which may be made to mean anything or nothing, as he might afterwards find to be convenient or politic." In fine, no charges were too severe to be made, and no abuse too gross to be heaped upon him by the federalists, who declared that his name would "be held in detestation by our remotest posterity." Madison passed through nearly the same tempest of federal rancor and misrepresentation. Is it then, in the least surprising, that Jackson and Van Buren—opposed by the same federal party—should have to suffer similarly with their illustrious predecessors? We submit the question to a candid and enlightened community to answer.

THE FEDERAL PARTY. Come, and set you down; you shall not budge; You shall not go, till I have set you up a glass, Where you may see the innmost part of you."

The federal party have ever professed to be the almost exclusive patriots of the country; but before we acknowledge their claim to the full extent, it may be well to examine their conduct and see how far they are entitled to so honorable a distinction. In order that they may have no cause to complain of injustice on our part, we invite such of them as are willing to accompany us, to look upon their past history as we will present it to their view; and if we are found incorrect in a single particular, we will frankly and humbly confess our error.

First, then,—on what does their claim to exclusive patriotism rest? Does it consist in any marked and distinguished services which they have rendered the country in time either of peace or war? May it be found in even a reasonable support of the government in any time of trouble and danger—or even in prosperity? Let us turn to a period in the history of our country when dark clouds hung over it—when a hungry foe, still laboring under mortification and elation at their ill success in the days of our glorious revolution, were forcing our scum into their service and threatening to destroy our commerce and bring us again at their feet—to the time of Madison's first Presidential term. What, then, was the conduct of the federal party?

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dear objects of their care. Upon President Madison they passed severe censure, for employing such language as he deemed proper in alluding to the unfriendly and insolent acts of the British Government toward our own. Mr. Madison maintained that the "British retaliating orders" of 1803 "violated our rights and stabbled our interests" and that "under the name of indulgences they superadded a blow at our national independence, and a mockery of our understanding." Thus the federalists deemed "bitter language," and "not only derogatory to the dignity of the nation, but totally inconsistent with the preservation of peace." Such, we repeat, was their feeling toward our government, while they were at the same time applauding "the morality and justice of the British Cabinet!"

In these things, as well as in others which we may present to view, consist the *patriotism* of the federal party—the party that is now exerting its utmost energies to overthrow the administration of Mr. Van Buren—the party among whose champions and leaders are the *murderers*, *Wise* and *Graves*, and the infamous but cowardly assassin, James Wilson Webb.

If nothing save political truth was spread before the people—its measures were not misrepresented and belied by the federal party—the democracy would be safe, and there would be little if any effort necessary to secure the perpetual ascendancy of correct political opinions. But, as every day's experience teaches us, it is otherwise, and the most active and constant exertions are required to meet and expose the thousand misrepresentations and falsehoods with which the abandoned and unscrupulous federal press teems in every column.—Every measure of the Administration, no matter how immediate its good effects, is denounced as unpatriotic and unjust, and ascribed to motives of personal aggrandizement. Nor do the opposition stop here—in addition to denouncing them to embarrass, the measures of government—*and*, where they cannot utterly defeat them, to cause their fulfilment to bear heavily on the people. In the vain hope of gaining a party triumph, they forget the allegiance which every citizen owes to the constitutionally organized government of the country, whether the men who constitute it are of the same, or of different, political principles.

The opposition, possessing much of the greater portion of the wealth, and a full share of the talent, in the country, is enabled to exercise an immense influence, and in all measures appealing to the currency to produce the most disastrous results. This power is taxed to its utmost bent in the creation of evil, which in fulfillment of the end for which they are designed, are deliberately and perseveringly charged upon the Administration and party which exert themselves to the utmost in opposition to the measures for whose fruits an attempt is made

resident Madison
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and stabbed our in-
indulgences they
and a National
party. The issue will be, Clay and a National
Bank, or Van Buren and uncompromising hos-
pitality to it—and upon that issue we repeat our
stand—to sink or swim with Martin Van Buren.
Many had valuable farms; their children
well educated; their religious views undergoing
a salutary change; the usages of civilized so-
ciety gradually finding their way into the nation
they had newspapers printed in their own language,
bibles, and other useful books. Just
at the moment when the experiment of civilizing
the Indians and ameliorating their condition
was about to be satisfactorily tested, the order
for emigrating arrives, and many thousands
easting a lingering and painful look at their
homes and well cultivated fields—their waving
corn and the smoke of their thatched cottages,
are compelled to turn their faces towards the
setting sun, and make for the land beyond the
Mississippi. It was a great pity that what had
to be done was not quickly done—that when
the Government of the United States contracted
to extinguish the Cherokee title in Georgia
it had not been done twenty five years ago, be-
fore civilization had dawned upon the Indians
and while they preferred the woods and morasses—the rifle and the tomahawk—great links
are now to be broken, and the most painful peri-
od of an Indian's life has arrived when he is
compelled to quit the land where the bones of
his ancestors lie. Under all these painful con-
siderations it is satisfactory to know that the
Cherokees by great good management on their
part have made an excellent bargain with the
Government, have obtained good lands, a satis-
factory indemnification in money, and the Sec-
retary of War, in his late proposition, allows two
years more for the gradual and safe removal of
the nation, and permits them to be conducted
by their own chiefs, and concedes to them ev-
ery thing they ask or could wish. Let them
go in peace—they will go better prepared for
their journey than their ancestors who departed
out of Egypt, and they incur no danger of pur-
suit or capture, and if they did, the same
great spirit that divided the arm of the red sea
will not forsake them."

The Boundary Question.—The Bangor Democrat, in speaking of the Boundary Question, says :

"We can most cordially and heartily join in the support of such measures as will secure to Maine her rights and expedite the settlement of this irritating controversy; but feel unqualified disgust at the attempts of our political opponents to turn this momentous question of State policy entirely to party account, to perpetuate the power of Mr. Kent and his party. No good, but much injury to the State will result from it."

This feeling, we venture to say, pervades the whole State. No sooner had the federalists come into power than they set about falsifying their former professions, by striving to turn the Boundary Question to political account, and to get up an excitement in relation to it, on which their minority governor could ride into power, for another year. We are as truly desirous as any other person can be, that this "vexed question" should be settled, and in a manner to secure to Maine her just rights—but it is enough to make the blood of any man boil, if he entertains such feelings in sincerity, to see this settlement and these rights jeopardized by unprincipled partisans, and the interests of the State prostituted to the mean purpose of prop-
ing up a minority party and governor. We presume that if it shall ever become proper and necessary, the citizens of this state will be willing to sustain their proportion of the expense of a war for their right—but we much mistake their intelligence, if they are now prepared to take the question from the hands of the national government, where it belongs, and to assume alone the responsibility of settling it by force—in short, if they are ready to plunge the State in millions of dollars in debt for the sole purpose of seeing an epaulement on the shoulders of their Governor, and giving him an opportunity to make himself and the State a laughing stock for the next half century. It is an every day affair to talk of fights and wars and victories—but all experience teaches that an indispensable war is a calamity, an unnecessary one a ruinous curse. Should Gov. Kent persist in carrying out the threats and promises of his friends he will never live to see their effects eradicated, and will cause even those who contributed to his elevation to curse him in bitterness of spirit, and to bemoan the day when they so far mis- took his character as to believe him fit to be Governor of Maine. On the other hand, should he flinch, he will be disgraced—and in any event he will afford to the world a striking illustration of the fate of those high in station, who lend themselves to unworthy purposes, and attempt to do too large a business on a small capital.—*Eastern Argus.*

The Richmond Enquirer, in commencing upon the nominations of Clay and Tallmadge, by the N. Y. Times, which last paper stated that their candidates were men under whom the whole strength of the democracy would rally—thus responds ; from which it will be seen that the Virginian Anti-Treasury Democrats will never unite with the mercenary Conservatives of New-York.

All a Budget of Blunders! We will have none of them.—What! over to Mr. Clay? a friend of a National Bank, of the Tariff, of Industrial Improvements; and such ultra federal notions!—The New York Times is an able paper, but no ingenuity it can display, can justify such a palpable desertion of the principles of the Republican party. Rally the Democracy under Mr. Clay! He might as well

attempt to compress the Poles together. Even if we were disposed to abandon Mr. Van Buren, the case of the Cherokee was a hard one. Their ancient, wild and savage character has undergone great change. From international marriages, the race had acquired a new character. Many had valuable farms; their children well educated; their religious views undergoing a salutary change; the usages of civilized society gradually finding their way into the nation they had newspapers printed in their own language, bibles, and other useful books. Just at the moment when the experiment of civilizing the Indians and ameliorating their condition was about to be satisfactorily tested, the order for emigrating arrives, and many thousands casting a lingering and painful look at their homes and well cultivated fields—their waving corn and the smoke of their thatched cottages, are compelled to turn their faces towards the setting sun, and make for the land beyond the Mississippi. It was a great pity that what had to be done was not quickly done—that when the Government of the United States contracted to extinguish the Cherokee title in Georgia it had not been done twenty five years ago, before civilization had dawned upon the Indians and while they preferred the woods and morasses—the rifle and the tomahawk—great links are now to be broken, and the most painful period of an Indian's life has arrived when he is compelled to quit the land where the bones of his ancestors lie. Under all these painful considerations it is satisfactory to know that the Cherokees by great good management on their part have made an excellent bargain with the Government, have obtained good lands, a satisfactory indemnification in money, and the Secretary of War, in his late proposition, allows two years more for the gradual and safe removal of the nation, and permits them to be conducted by their own chiefs, and concedes to them every thing they ask or could wish. Let them go in peace—they will go better prepared for their journey than their ancestors who departed out of Egypt, and they incur no danger of pursuit or capture, and if they did, the same great spirit that divided the arm of the red sea will not forsake them."

The Globe, in the following sentence, very concisely and clearly depicts the ultimate point in politics at which the opposition party in the United States must inevitably arrive :—

"Those who oppose the administration party in the United States in the great issue before the country must ultimately fall into the Federal party; for the contest, every man of intelligence perceives, now resolves itself into the Hamiltonian policy of a funding, banking, money-governing system, on the one hand, and on the other, into the Jeffersonian plan of strict adherence of the Constitution, keeping aloof from a national debt a national bank; unnecessary national taxation and expenditures, and drawing the Government within the circle of its expressly defined powers."

The following extract is taken from the late speech of Mr. Grundy, in the Senate on the bill to prevent issuing of the bills, &c., of the late Bank of the United States, and also upon the letter of Nicholas Bidle to John Quincy Adams, recommending a nonresumption of specie payments by the banks :

"On one account I am pleased with the appearance of this letter of the President of the Bank of Pennsylvania—it is a plain, frank declaration on the part of the Bank, of a determination to use its power to operate upon the politics of the country, and the measures of the Government. This is the warfare which is to be carried on. —For myself I am ready to engage in it; and although it is agreed that I am to leave this august body, and my voice is no longer to be heard in the Senate chamber, still I will not be silent. Although oft and in private life, my voice shall be heard, advising, urging and cheering on my neighbors and countrymen in this conflict.

"Mr President, in the language of the great charter of our liberties, I was BORN FREE. I have not only been an advocate, but a devotee of freedom for many years—from my youth up, even to my three score years. If liberty and the rights of self-government are to be lost to me—to my descendants, even now numerous—and to the great body of my countrymen, (which may the God of all mercies forbid!) I pray that we may have some choice in the kind of men by whom we shall be ruled. May we be placed under the dominion of MIND. May we pay our allegiance to the majesty of GENIUS and INTELLIGENCE. May intellectual MEN rule over us:—and may we never be subjected to the will of cold, heartless, soulless, unfeeling, cent per cent, monied power.

Oxford Distarct.—The votes cast for Representative to Congress in Oxford District, have been counted by the Governor and Council. The whole number of Votes returned are 8321. For Virgil D. Parris (Democratic) 4349 N. S. Littlefield " 166 Joseph G. Cole " 60 Judith Dana " 5 R. K. Goodnow, (Conservative) 30 Scattering (for 12 different persons) 23

Zadoc Long (federal) 3690—3690 Democratic plurality, including Con- servative and scattering 941 Mr. Parris's plurality over all others is 377

THE STATE CONVENTION

The period fixed on for the meeting of the State Convention, (20th of June) is now near at hand, and no time should be lost in those towns where caucuses for the choice of Delegates have not already been called. It is of the utmost importance that every section of the State should be fully represented, in order that there may be an unquestioned expression of the will of the people, through as numerous and respectable a Convention as ever assembled in the State of Maine. We have no

desire to disguise the fact, that we are about entering upon as severe a political contest as was ever fought in this or any other State, and one upon the issue of which we say everything depends. We do not hesitate to tell our friends in the hearing of our enemies, that this field is not to be won with folded arms—and that, although we do not and cannot doubt that the democrat have the strength necessary to secure a most glorious victory, we are equally sure that such result cannot be attained without a vigorous effort—with putting in requisition every honorable means. The approaching Convention is the first step in the canvass, and it is of the utmost importance that it be judiciously and strongly taken—that it be full in point of numbers patriotic in all its acts and constituted of such men as have the judgment to deliberate

as well as the firmness to act. The duty to be performed is not a mere idle ceremony, but it is one requiring deep thought and investigation, and a deliberate and searching examination of all the present and prospective facts bearing on the election. It is to be hoped that no man will go to that Convention actuated by a desire to gain a personal end by securing the nomination of either this man or that man—but that all will be influenced by higher motives, and desirous

to compass nobler ends.—The great object of the Convention is to ascertain the will of the people, in contradistinction of personal interests and feelings—to name the man around whom the democracy of the State are to rally, and who is to lead them on to a glorious victory—this is a duty which is vastly underrated when it is lightly estimated, that one to the performance of which the party should always invoke its ablest counselors and coolest heads. Such, in the present case, we have no reason to doubt will be the result—and such being the case, the man who shall be presented by that

Convention to the people of Maine, WILL BE THEIR NEXT GOVERNOR, BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT, if the constituents of that Convention but realize the importance of the crisis, and do their duty to their principles and their country.—*Eastern Argus.*

It will undoubtedly come to this—Federalism and a National Bank—Democracy and no Bank! We are prepared for the issue. We wish to see these antagonist points presented to the people, clearly and distinctly—without equivocation and without disguise. Let it be once known, that the entire whig party and their allies go for a National Bank, and the days of this party colored opposition are numbered. The people have already passed judgment upon these proceedings, and they are prepared, at any moment, to renew that judgment.

Saco Democrat.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The terms of the following member of the Senate of the United State expire on the 4th of March next—namely, Messrs Swift of Vt., Webster of Mass., Robbins of R. I., Southard of N. J., Bayard of Del., Merrick of Md., Federalists : Rives, of Va., McKean of Pa., Tamadge of N. Y.,—Conservatives : Williams of Me., Miles of Conn., Trotter of Miss.; Grundy of Tenn., Morris of Ohio, Tipton of Ind., Benton of Mo., and Norvell of Michigan : Democrats.

Times in Boston.—While other cities are complaining bitterly of dull times, and say that houses and stores are to be let in abundance, and people are out of employ, we rejoice that the same cannot be said of our city. There is a sign of business in the streets—men are active and move about as though they thought they had no time to spare—teams from the country come in and go out loaded down with goods—stand ten minutes at almost any hour of the day at Warren Bridge and any one will be convinced of this—our hotels too are filling up fast, and many are already crowded and have been for some time—does this look like "dull times?" Go to the wharves and look at the shipping—see the truckmen loading and unloading, and say if it looks like "dull times." Go to the railroad depots and see the number of people coming in and going out daily, and say if it looks like "dull times." Go into Washington street and see the rich goods purchased every day by our city ladies and say if it look like "dull times?" Go to the landlord and ask him the rent of a shop which is shut up, and has on the door half erased the words "to let," and he will shrug his shoulders and with a pie crust answer tell you "it is let"—ask the price of a house which rented three years since for seven hundred dollars, and you will find that same house is now nine hundred—what makes it so? We cannot say, but really does it look like very "dull times?" Truly we should think there was a plague abroad or something worse to hear so often of "dull times"—"dull times." The times are as good now as they ever were—in fact better than they were in 1836. Then, we grant, the times were not good—headlong speculation ruined thousands, but they scarcely knew it till the following year—then, if a man did not nominally make his thousands of dollars in a few hours by some lucky turn of the wheel, he was as nothing, and if he did make his thousands it was by duping some greater fool than himself. This system of speculation drew attention from the still, sober, safe channels of business, to quicksands, breakers and dangers of every kind—this dangerous trade began in '36—its sad effects were felt in '37, and now, in '38, we are all right again—let us so continue—these sudden leaps to wealth are the secret and sole cause of sudden and great changes in the business world—people now are getting a comfortable living, and not a few prudent ones are laying up money.—*Boston Statesman.*

THE SPIRIT OF '38.

A very large number of subscribers of THE SPIRIT OF '38 have already been received, and the prospects for an extensive circulation are very flattering. The first number will be issued on or about the FIFTEENTH OF JUNE, and the time for returning subscription papers is extended to the 10th of June, although, when convenient, an earlier return is desirable.—*Eastern Argus.*

MARRIED.

In Norway, by Rev. Mr. Sohle, Mr. James S. Greenleaf to Miss Jane F. Whitney, both of Norway.

DIED.

In Winthrop, Mr. Benjamin Dearborn, aged about 70.

In Parsonsfield, Mrs. Miriam, relict of the late Mr. John Sanborn, aged 70.

Paris May 24th, 1838.

BANK NOTE TAILED.

Corrected by Joseph W. Clark, City Hall, for the Boston Journal, May 15, 1838.

The bills of all the Banks in the New-England States, which are in good credit, are received at our depositary, the following Banks, viz.—Atlas, Atlantic, Commercial, Eagle, Freeman, Globe, Mechanics, Hamilton, Market, Mercantile, Middlebury, Northern, North, State, Suffolk, Shear and Leather Dealers', Silversmith, Tremont, Traders', Union, and Worcester.

The Suffolks Bank transacts all the business relating to county Banks, for the above named Banks.

Hills of \$20 and under, of the American bank, are redeemed by them at their own counter, in current bills of this city.

LIST OF BROKEN BANKS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Berwick, R. I. Founded: Belchertown, Mass.

Commonwealth, Boston, Remodelled: Me.

Chestnut, Boston, Me. Lafayette, South-Boston, Me.

Castine, Me. Nahant Bank, Lynn, Me.

Derby, Conn. Passamaugus, Eastport, Me.

Eagle, New-Haven, Conn. Seaville, R. I.

Fair Haven, Conn. Wiscasset, Me.

List of Banks in New-England, whose notes have ex-
isted: Penobscot, R. I.; Bath Bank, Me.; Whithrop, Me.;
Pawtucket, R. I.; Bank of Concord, Portland; Newbury-
port Bank; *Waterville Bank; Concord; (Shrewsbury, cashier);
N. H.; *Mendon Bank Phoenix Bank, Nauckett.

*The hills of Banks are still received.

BILLS NOT RECEIVED AT THE SUFFOLK BANK.

MAINE.

Bangor Commercial 74 per cent, discount

Giles at Bangor 73 " " "

Commercial, Portland 70 " " "

City at Portland 68 " " "

Calais, at Calais 60 " " "

Frankfort, at Frankfort 50 " " "

Gorham, at Gorham 50 " " "

Lafayette, Bangor 50 " " "

Oxford Bank at Falmouth 50 " " "

Roxbury, at Roxbury 50 " " "

Rhode Island, at Providence 50 " " "

St. Croix Bank at Calais 50 " " "

Stillwater, at Orange 50 " " "

Washington, at Calais 50 " " "

Westbrook, at Westbrook, Me. 50 pr. cent, discount,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Lancaster, N. H. 25 " " "

Wolborough Bank 25 " " "

MASSACHUSETTS.

America, at Boston 24 " to 5 " "

Bristol, at Boston 20 " " "

Farmers and Mechanics, Adams, South

Village, new 10 " " "

Kilby, at Boston 30 " " "

Middlesex, at Cambridge 30 " " "

Norfolk, at Roxbury 25 " " "

Roxbury, at Roxbury 5 " " "

VERMONT.

Essex, at Guildhall 20 " " "

Manchester, at Manchester 10 " " "

S. A. Adams, at St. Albans 10 " " "

Barre, at Barre 25 " " "

White River, at White River 25 " " "

Woodstock, at Woodstock 23 " " "

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport, at Bridgeport 15 to 20 " "

Standard, at Stamford 15 " " "

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Bank, at East Greenwich, 5

The Suffolks Bank has raised to redeem the bills of all the Banks in Rhode Island, except the Merchants' and National at Providence.

Rhode Island Money: Providence,

